

New Party and New Men.

We have been closely and earnestly watching the new party movement. We have long thought that Kansas needed a new party, with new men for leaders, who have not been mixed up with the corruptions of Kansas politics. Whenever such a party should arise, we were prepared to enter into it. We believe it has arisen, and we are for the new party. We see in it the great need and salvation of Kansas. Give us a new deal, and a redeemed Kansas. The new men are gradually coming to the front, or rather, the people are searching them out from among the dross, and are forcing them to the front. As it is necessary that the people of Kansas should know and love them, we here introduce a few of them to their acquaintance.

Perhaps the most prominent men, who will take a leading position, and represent the State in Congress, is a young lawyer named Clark—Sidney, we believe, is his front name. He has lately been admitted to the bar, with brilliant prospects, and comes forth fresh and pure, uncorrupted by the dross of Kansas politics. He is modest, and never appears before the public save at the earnest solicitation of his friends and admirers. But those who have had the good fortune to listen to him, say that he is eloquent in denunciation of corruption and monopolies. He is said to have once been a vendor of lightning-rods, but the rod has never been invented that can protect him from the lightning in the political atmosphere—the favor and confidence of an aroused and approving people.

As a second co-worker in the great cause, we must not fail to mention Clark's law partner, one L. D. Bailey—a man more mature in years, but fresh in purity. He has also been recently admitted to the bar, his previous life having been mostly spent in labor on the farm. He stuck to the farm until his last cow was sold for taxes, and his last plow for bread; but being determined not to starve, in a country where there is work to do, he has embraced the profession of the law. In former years, we believe, he spent some eight years on the Supreme Bench of the State; and in that position, he had many opportunities to realize that every man should know something of the law. As one of the results of his experience, as soon as released from the duties of the office, he applied himself to the study of law, and the practice of Reform.

A man destined to be a leader in the army of Reform, is a former named Glick—George Glick—of Atchison County. He has never been identified with politics, but naturally has corruption and monopoly. He is near enough to us, to be called our neighbor. The people of Doniphan County, or any municipal corporation in the County, cannot point their fingers at him, and say: "You wheedled, deceived, and led us into the clutches of monopolies, which are squeezing the very life blood out of us, in the shape of taxes!"

There is a young man in Montgomery County, named A. M. York, whom the people have used for. He may hide himself from public view, but the people will find him. Here he is to lock himself up in a safe, like a pack of thieves, and the people would commit burglary for the sake of possessing themselves of him. He is young, eloquent, and uncontaminated. People of Kansas, whatever you may do to others, cherish York—him be with and cultivate, and he will do you good.

Isaac E. Eaton, of Leavenworth. Old in years for the first time, girls on the political arena, to fight for the redemption of Kansas. Frederick William Potter, of Geary County, is a farmer, who has never taken part in politics, but has probably wept barrels of salt water over the degradation and corruption of the State. He has been called, and cannot refuse to obey. We must have a new party in Kansas, even though we be compelled (as we probably shall) to levy on recruits from Potter's field.

We now come to a name that we speak with reverence. It is Melius—Louis Melius—called the Great Melius, and Sweet Melius, of Ottawa. We do not know whether he is a gentleman, or the first or second syllable—whether it is Melius or Melius—but be it as it may, we regard him as something more than a man. If there is anything of which we have a horror, it is witches. We have always believed that old Barbara Fritchie was a witch. Melius, or Melius, or whatever his name is, has demolished Barbara, and is entitled to our eternal gratitude. A man who can lay witches, can also lay corruption. Welcome, Mr. Melius!

Thomas Moonlight, a man never connected with politics, has probably lost more sleep in consequence of corruption, than any other man in the State. Where we have Potter's field, and witches, it is necessary to have a small amount of moonlight. He comes to us pure and unspotted as the Alleghany snows, (in the vicinity of Pittsburgh), and the people will force some office upon him.

Isaac Sharp is a man who is unknown in Kansas politics—or, at least, imagines that he is unknown—but the people have an eye sharp upon him, and have a little office in store for him. Governor Sharp would not be a bad title.

There are many others we might name, but it is unnecessary. We are fully enlisted in the new party movement; and if, with such material, we cannot wipe out the corrupt Rings which have brought shame upon the name and fame of Kansas, our future is indeed dark, and the Reform patriots may well despair of attaining the great object of their lives!

RAISING SPOONS.—Those tomahawkers of preachers, up at all corners, are terribly unhappy over what we have said in favor of Judge Price. Peace is a thing that they never contemplated. If that succeeds, their occupation is gone. Had we pitched into Price, they would have abused us for a mischief-maker; but having spoken in his favor, we are denounced for a cheeky hypocrite! They even conjure up the ghosts of past discussions and quarrels, to aid them in their battle for life. Our opposition to Judge Price in campaign, the troubles in White Cloud, and all the other ghosts, are evoked. It is no go. The dead past has buried its dead, and spirits will not come from the vasty deep at your bidding. You may tell the people of last Winter's snows, but they will not put them on their overcoats in harvest. You may tell them that we made mouths at their grandmothers two years ago, but they will not dig up their grandmothers' bones to see if they rest easy in their graves. You may as well put up your little tomahawk, as we do, as a ceremonial whetstone, or we are able to please you or not. If the Lord does not hold you as accountable beings, why should we worry at your babbles?

Col. C. R. Jenuison, under indictment for defrauding the Government, had his trial in the United States Circuit Court, at Leavenworth, last week, and the jury, after being out about five minutes, returned with a verdict of acquittal. The Leavenworth Times has been trying, convicting and imprisoning Jenuison in the penitentiary for this offence, for the past year or more.

The last Republican is devoted pretty nearly to the Chief. Even the writer of its scurrilous articles gets in two or three references to our paper. The readers of that detestable sheet are thus induced to do for some little relief from the monotony and insipidity with which they are usually regaled.

Makes a Heap of Difference.

Last week's *Wathena Reporter* devotes a mortal column, and to the little mention we made of its remarks about Ed. Russell. The greater part of this hereafter effort is devoted to splitting hairs on the question of Russell's salary—claiming that Russell will receive his salary, if not drawing it, and that the law also provides for salary of clerk. We are sorry that the *Reporter* editor's arduous labors would not permit him to carefully examine the laws passed by the last Legislature, as in that case he might have given us a few columns more of critical wisdom.

Now, we simply said that Russell was not drawing any salary to any alarming extent, as the Legislature made no appropriation for him, nor for pay of a clerk. We did not say that Russell was not entitled to pay, or that he could be paid at some future time, for his labors this year. If that is the point, we will admit that Russell is expecting pay, and will probably get it, together with clerk hire. We will also take it for granted that Russell told a gentleman from Wathena that he was in favor of a certain man for Governor.

Having reached this point, we take it that the *Reporter's* real grievance is, that while Russell is being allowed a salary by the State, he is around talking up the chances of a friend for Governor, W. H. Smallwood is drawing a salary from the State—and there is no dispute about his getting his money right along, and is also allowed a salary for two clerks, besides a contingent fund. Yet the same issue of the *Reporter* that condemned Russell, announced that Smallwood was at Wathena on a visit, and contained a strong appeal in his behalf for Governor. The very next issue copied an extract from a paper in another part of the State, saying that Smallwood was there, and was a prominent candidate for Governor. In short, Smallwood is going around looking up his chances for the Governorship. It is all right for Smallwood to do this, while being paid by the State; but it is infamous in Russell, under the same circumstances, to go around in behalf of a friend. The difference is all in the eye of the editor of the *Reporter*, who is in favor of Smallwood, and opposed to Russell's friend. The way we look at it is this: A State officer is not a slave, that he must never leave his post. Smallwood is a faithful officer; and if he has done his work properly, and has a little spare of the troubles in the Methodist Church. We want the tomahawkers to understand that the *Chief* is at the service of the people. When the party to which the *Republican* belonged were running the church to suit themselves, and the minority had no access to or hearing through the organs, they came to the *Chief*, and found our columns open. They were every one of them, too, men who had never patronized the *Chief*, but had opposed it, and had thrown all their influence in favor of the *Republican*. Being trampled down by the men whom they had supported, they came to a paper that was open to all, and that was never ashamed to say just what it thought. After the Tomahawkers left the Church and commenced trying to break it down, they would not even publish notices of the meetings of another Church. The columns of the *Chief* are again free to the Methodists for such church notices as they desire. But aside from and above all the foregoing, the *Chief* claims the right to comment upon any question interesting the public; and there has never been anything more public than the quarrel in the Methodist Church. We shall do this without the advice or consent of priests, pastors, or dish-water organs. And we have not by any means told the worst we know about some of them.

RAILROAD ASSESSMENTS.—We understand that the railroads in this County have been assessed at from \$15,000 to \$18,000 per mile. In this connection, we have been told (we have not the law to refer to for verification) that the railroad assessment law of last Winter classes railroads, for purposes of taxation, as real estate. There are at least 75 miles of railroad in Doniphan County, which, at an average of \$15,000 per mile, would make a total assessment of \$1,125,000, which the State, County and Municipal and other taxes amount to over \$50,000. The railroads, of course, will fail to pay it. The collection cannot then be enforced, as heretofore, as personal taxes are, but must be advertised and sold like delinquent real estate. The question is, who will bid on the railroads? Nobody; for the more of them an individual bought, the worse he would be off. He could not use them, nor sell them. The result is, the Company will continue to use them, and pay no taxes.

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Who Lies?—The Republican denies that one of its editors presented a petition to the Methodist Bishop, and claims it with its own mouth.

Let's see then, the liar is located. A. G. Sanderson, of the *Republican*, took the petition to Atchison. He was not willing to trust it to the Elder, but must see the Bishop himself. He proposed his face would take him through, if he could look the Bishop square in the eye. The Elder went with him to Bishop Andrews, introduced him, and then withdrew. Sanderson produced his petition, which the Bishop placed on a pile of other petitions, without examining it, and then prepared to listen to Sanderson's speech. He said his piece, winding up with the declaration, that if Mr. Sanderson was not sent, they did not want anybody, as they would not support him, and he would be compelled to quit. The word "tomahawk" was not used, but that was the impression created. "Starved out" would be a more appropriate definition. After Sanderson withdrew, the Elder returned. "What kind of a man is that you brought to me?" at once inquired Bishop Andrews. "Such a spirit as he exhibited I have never before witnessed in a professed Christian. It is a spirit that I can not tolerate, and they cannot now have Mr. Leake returned to them under any circumstances, however favorably disposed I may otherwise have been."

Now, you can dispose of this case, simply by calling us a liar; or, if somewhat stronger language is necessary, and racial and thief to it. These epithets, coming from that locality, hurt our feelings, and are powerfully convincing to the public mind.

Robert Riddle, the defaulting Treasurer of Jefferson County, has had his trial, and been acquitted. One who is acquainted with the circumstances, says he thinks the acquittal was principally upon the ground that Riddle was a fool. If it is coming to this, it will be necessary hereafter, when a man is nominated for County Treasurer, for the Probate Judge to summon a jury, to decide whether the candidate is a fool or not. In some Counties, the voters resolve themselves into a jury, and render their decision at the election. They did this in Andrew County, Missouri, some four or five years ago.

The *Republican* is troubled about the mischief we have kept alive in White Cloud. It is a pity the people in White Cloud cannot appreciate the feelings in their behalf, but continue to patronize a paper that keeps up the mischief. We just now have more subscribers in White Cloud than we ever had before, even while we were there. Our list at that office numbers over two hundred, and is steadily increasing. The paper that laments the mischief we have done, has about fifteen subscribers there!

We had long lost sight of our old friend, Abram Ellis, and supposed he was dead. He carried a bullet hole in the centre of his forehead, received at the hands of Quantrell's gang, on their way from the sacking of Olathe. But a few days ago, Senator Ingalls presented a petition from Ellis, asking for a pension, which petition was accompanied with the bullet that went into his forehead, and most earnest arguments of the skull. The petition, bullet and bits of skull were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

The last Legislature of Kansas shaped the Congressional district that Congressmen Cobb cannot be rejected.—Ex.

Is a question yet to be decided, whether the Districts have been so arranged, that some of the present members can be re-elected. In making the apportionment, a good deal was done with a view to certain men's chances, that looks decidedly "thin" on a map; but it is exceedingly doubtful whether things can out according to the plans.

That organ of pure morality and unadorned religion, the Doniphan County *Republican*, again reminds us that we never go to church. We understand that the law gave a man a right to do as he pleased in the matter, and we have exercised that right, without fear or favor. But if we have been remiss in this respect, we are entitled to a credit mark on the other hand. We have never taken a circus woman in out of the wet!

The *Republican* has something to say about County printing at enormous rates. We were never so anxious to keep somebody else from doing the printing, as to put it down to such low figures that we were ashamed to let the public know what we got for it. It may be a full paper five weeks with matter that does not pay for the original type-setting, but it won't pay for many Universal Presses!

It is now said that Nelly Grant's Sartoria is not rich at all, and would rank in this country as a Chicago drummer. We hope he will not have to borrow money to pay the drayage on Nelly's twenty-five trunks, when they arrive in England.

Senator Fomery is at Topeka, waiting for his case to be called in Court. The trial is postponed until July 27th—positively for the last time.

What is the difference between a Methodist Bishop and a circus woman? They can't both be run in the same way.

Nearly all the Kansas papers are publishing W. S. Burke's "Sopples of Adam." It is quite readable.

NELLY GRANT'S HUSBAND NOT A RICH MAN.—INTENDED FOR A DRUMMER.—The enterprising young Briton who has captured our President's daughter is not a rich man. On the contrary, he is barely well-to-do. On the contrary, we speak by card, my information coming direct from Mrs. Grant. His friend, Edward Sartoria, has a small estate in Southampton, and is somewhat interested in a Sheffield manufactory. Algegon originally came to this country with a view of serving the Sheffield house as a traveling salesman. He has comparatively little education, and no profession. It has been reported that he was a civil engineer, but this is untrue. If he ever studied engineering, it was only for a short time, and entirely too little to acquire a knowledge of the science.

Five Per Cent. on Indian Lands.

The Commonwealth has claimed that Governor Osborn was the discoverer of the rights of the State in reference to five per cent. due the State of Kansas on sales of public lands within its borders, which he has already added to the \$50,000 to the public funds. Now the fact is, that of the \$50,000 thus far paid in, Gov. Harvey collected \$20,000 and paid into the treasury \$30,000. For a verification of these figures see last report of the State Treasurer.

If anybody is entitled to a patent for the "discovery" of the rights of the State in this regard, it is Governor Harvey.—*Leavenworth Tribune*.

The *Tribune* is either mistaken or willfully misrepresents the statement we made. We did not say, as one would suppose, from reading the above, that Governor Osborn was the discoverer of the rights of the State in regard to the five per cent. due on public lands simply. That's a part of the organic law of the State, and he was voluntarily accorded to the State since its organization. But on the sale of public lands, made so long ago, the State had no right to the five per cent. of the sale price, like the charge diminished, and the law gave no remedy for instance, Governor Osborn was first to demand the percentage and to press an acknowledgment of the claim in his message last winter, and asked for an appropriation to pay collection of the same, and obtain a schedule of the lands sold. 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